

THE
TREATISE
OF THE
FIGURES

At the end of the Rules of Con-
struction in the Latin Grammar,
Construed.

With every Example apply'd
and fitted to his Rule, for the
help of the weaker sort in the
Grammar Schools.

By *John Stockwood*, some time School-
Master of *Tunbridge*.

L O N D O N,

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Unto the weaker Sort in the
Grammar School.

V*VE have a Proverb which doth say,
It is as plain as Dunstable way;
The which (if ever) holdeth here,
Where, by construction, all so clear,
Is made, so easie and so plain,
As whoſo will but take the pain,
Theſe Figures well may underſtand,
As every one doth come to hand.
If ſluggiſh drones foreſlow their part,
Spare not, but let them feel the ſmart.*

1568/1607.

De of Figuris Figures.

Figura a figure est is forma a kind dicendi Quid what
 of speaking, novata made new aliqua arte Figura a fi-
 with some art. Cujus of the which hoc gure fit is.
 loco in this place trademus we will set
 forth duo genera two sorts tantum only,
 scilicet that is to say, Dictionis of a word & and
 Constructionis of Construction.

Figura Figures Dictionis of a word.

Figura figures dictio-
 nis of a word sunt
 are sex six.

{ Prothesis.
 Aphæresis.
 Epenthesis.
 Syncope.
 Paragoge.
 Apocope.

There are
 more, but
 these may
 suffice for
 young Be-
 ginners.

Prothesis [the figure Prothesis] est is appositio
 the putting literæ of a letter, aut or syllabæ of a syl- Prothesis.
 lable, ad unto principium the beginning dictionis of
 a word : ut as for example, Gnatus pro for natus a
 son, Tetuli pro for tuli I have born.

The applying of the examples
 unto the rule.

In the first of these two examples in the
 word Gnatus the letter G is put unto the
 beginning of the word Gnatus, for natus.

In the second example in the Verb tetuli,
 the syllable te is put unto the beginning of
 the word tetuli for tuli.

2. Aphæresis [*the figure Aphæresis*] est ablatio *is the taking away* literæ of a letter, vel syllabæ or a syllable, a principio from the beginning dictionis of a word: ut as for example, Ruit for eruit he hath plucked up by the roots, Temnere for contemnere to despise.

The applying of the examples to the rule.

In the first of these two examples in the Verb ruit, the Preposition (e) is taken from the beginning of the word ruit for eruit.

In the second example in the Verb temnere, this syllable (con) is taken away from the beginning of the word, for contemnere.

3. Epenthesis [*the figure Epenthesis*] est interpositio *is the putting between* literæ of a letter, aut syllabæ or a syllable, in medio in the middle dictionis of a word: ut s for example, Relliquias a remnant, Relligio Religion, addita l the letter l being added. Induperatorem for Imperatorem an Emperor or Captain.

The applying of the examples to the rule.

In the first of these examples in the word Relliquiæ, the letter l in the middle of it is put in between: and likewise in the second example in the word Relligio, the letter l is put in between.

In the third example in the word Induperatorem for Imperatorem, the syllable du

u is put between in the middle, and it is not set down *Induperatorem*, but *Induperatorem* (*n* for *m*) for a better sound sake; that is, *Euphoniæ gratiâ*, as they use to say.

Syncope [*the figure Syncope*] est *ablatio* the taking away *literæ* of a letter, vel or *syllabæ* of a syllable *è medio* from the middle *dictionis* of a word: ut as for example, *abiit* for *abivit* he went away, *petiit* for *petivit* he asked, *dixti* for *dixisti* thou hast said, *repositum* for *repositum* laid up, and in such like. 4. Syncope.

The applying of the example unto the rule.

In the first of these examples in the Verb abiit for abivit, this letter (v) is taken away in the middle of the word.

In the second example in the Verb petiit for petivit, the letter (v) is likewise taken from the middle of the word.

In the third example in the Verb dixti for dixisti, the letters (i f) are taken from the middle of the word.

In the fourth example in the Participle repositum for repositum, the letter (i) is taken away from the middle of the word.

Paragoge

5.
Paragoge.

Paragoge [*the figure Paragoge*] est appositio *is the putting* literæ of a letter, vel or syllabæ of a syllable, ad finem to the end dictionis of a word: ut as for example, dicier pro for dici to be said.

The applying of the example
unto the rule.

In this one example in the infinitive mood passive of the Verb dicier for dici, this syllable(er) is put unto the latter end of the word.

6.
Apocope.
And here also the Figure
Syncope.

Apocope [*the figure Apocope*] est ablatio & the taking away literæ of a letter, vel syllabæ or of a syllable, a fine from the end dictionis of a word: ut as for example, peculi pro for peculii substance, dixtin' pro for dixtine hast thou said, ingeni pro for ingenii of wit.

The applying of the examples unto
the rule.

In the first of these examples in the Noun substantive peculi for peculii, the last syllable (i) is taken away from the end of the word peculii.

In the second example in the Verb dixtin' for dixtine, the letter (e) is taken away from the word dixtine.

In the third example in the Noun substantive ingeni for ingenii, the last syllable (i) is taken away from the word ingenii.

Figura

Figuræ Constructionis Figures of Construction.

SUNT * octo figuræ there are eight figures constructionis of construction. Appositio Apposition, Evocatio Evocation, Syllepsis, Prolepsis, Zeugma, Synthesis, Antiptôsis, and Synecdoche.

* Principally. Those Names run not so fitly in English.

Appositio, Apposition.

A Ppositio [*the figure*] Apposition est is continuata a continued sive immediata conjunctio or an immediate joining together duorum substantivorum of two substantives ejusdem casus of the same case, quorum altero by one of the which alterum the other declaratur is declared: ut as for example Flumen * Rhenus the River Rhine or Rhene.

Quid sit appositio, what Apposition is, * Where no other Word cometh between them.

The applying of the example unto the rule.

In this example the two substantives Flumen Rhenus, the River Rhene, are joyned together without any word coming between them, and the one substantive Rhenus doth declare what River is meant by the other substantive Flumen.

Appositio autem and [*this figure*] Apposition potest esse maybe plurium substantivorum of more substantives than two: ut as for example, Marcus Tullius Cicero.

Some count Apposition to be no Figure at all.

In this example these three substantives are joyned together.

Interdum

An Excepti-
on.

Interdum *Sometimes* apud Authores in Authors substantiva *the substantives* ponuntur *are put* in diversis casibus *in divers cases* perinde *in such sort* quasi *as if* pertinerent *they did appertain* ad diversa unto divers things: ut *as* for example, Urbs Patavii *the City of Padua* apud Virgilium *in Virgil*: Urbs Antiochia *the City of Antioch*, apud Ciceronem *in Cicero*.

The applying of the examples unto the rule.

In these two examples, in the first, urbs Patavii, the latter substantive Patavii is put in the genitive case, whereas the former substantive urbs is the nominative case.

In the second example urbs Antiochia, the latter substantive Antiochia is the genitive case, whereas the first substantive urbs is the nominative case.

A Note.

In Appositione *in [this figure] Apposition* substantiva *the substantives* non inveniuntur *are not found* to be semper *always* ejusdem generis *all of one gender* aut numeri *or number*. Nam *for* quoties *as often* alterum *the one* substantivorum *of the substantives* caret *lacketh* singulari numero *the singular number* aut est *or is* * nomen collectivum *a noun collective* possunt esse *they may be* diversorum numerorum *divers numbers*: ut *as* for example, Urbs Athenæ *the City of Athens*.

* Which in the singular Number signifieth Multitude.

The applying of the first example unto the rule.

In this example the latter substantive Athenæ is the plural number, albeit the first substantive

substantive urbs be the singular number : because Athenæ doth lack the singular number, by the common rule. Hæc sunt fœminei generis, numerique secundi, &c.

Ovid. In me turba ruunt luxuriosa proci. Proci woosers turba luxuriosa being a riotous or wanton company ruunt rush in me upon me.

The applying of the second example unto the rule.

In this second example, proci the first substantive in construction, being the plural number, yet the latter substantive in construction, turba being a noun collective, is the singular number and of the feminine gender, though Proci be the masculine gender.

Virgil. Ignavum fucos pecus à præsepibus arcent. (Subaudi understand thou apes the bees) arcent à præsepibus drive from their hives fucos the drones pecus ignavum being a sluggish cattle.

The applying of the third example unto the rule.

In this third example the first substantive fucos is the plural number, albeit the second substantive pecus, being a noun collective, be the singular number.

Triplici

Triplici nomine fit Appositio.

Apposition
made for 3
respects.

Appositio [*this figure*] Appositio fit is made
triplici respectu in three respects.

Causâ for the cause restringendæ to restrain general-
litas a generality: ut as for example, Urbs Roma the
City Rome. Animal equus, a living creature, an horse.

The applying of the examples
unto the rule.

In the first of these two examples, urbs
Roma, here is made an Apposition to re-
strain the general signification of this word
urbs, which signifieth any City, to the pro-
per City Rome.

In the second example, Animal equus, a
living creature, an Horse, the word animal,
which signifieth generally any living crea-
ture, is restrained to the more special signi-
fying of an horse.

Causâ for the cause tollendæ of taking away æqui-
vocationis of equivocation or double meaning: ut as
for example, Taurus a mountain of Asia, Lupus a fish.

The applying of the examples
unto the rule.

In the first of these examples for the ta-
king away of all doubtful significations,
this word Taurus, which signifieth sundry
things

things else, is meant of a Mountain in Asia.

In the second example, *Lupus Piscis*, the word *Lupus*, which hath other significations, is here spoken of a fish called a Pike or *Pikereel*.

Et *ad attribuendam* to attribute proprieta-tem [an especial] property to any thing: ut as for example, *Erasmus vir exactissimi judicii*, Erasmus a man of most exact [or perfect] judgment.

The applying of the first example.

In this first example these words *vir exactissimi judicii* are added to *Erasmus*, to signifie this proper quality in him.

Nereus adolescens insigni formâ, Nereus a youth of singular beauty.

The applying of the second example.

In this second example these words *adolescens insigni formâ* are added to *Nereus*, to note this singular gift in him.

Timotheus homo incredibili fortunâ, Timothy a man of incredible fortune.

The applying of the third example.

In this third example these words *homo incredibili fortunâ* are added to signifie this rare property in him.

Evocatio

Evocatio Evocation.

Some learned Men do think this also to be no Figure, and that upon good reason.

CUM when as prima the first vel secunda persona or the second person, immediately immediately [or without any thing coming between] evocat call-eth out ad se unto itself tertiam the third person, ambæ both of them fiunt are made primæ of the first vel secundæ personæ or the second person: ut as for example, Ego pauper I being poor laboro do work. Tu dives thou being rich ludis dost play.

The applying of the examples unto the rule.

In the first of these examples ego the first person joyned immediately with the word pauper of the third person, maketh the same also to be in this conjunction the first person.

In the second example, tu the second person joyned immediately with the word dives of the third person, causeth the same also in this conjunction to be of the second person.

What the figure Evocation is.

Ergo therefore Evocatio [the figure] Evocation est & immediata reductio an immediate reduction or bringing back tertie personæ of the third person ad primam to the first vel secundam or the second person.

Verò but observandum est you must mark verbum that the verb semper convenire always agreeth cum personâ evocante with the person calling forth: ut as for example, Ego pauper laboro I being poor do labour, Tu dives ludis thou being rich dost play.

The

The applying of the examples.

In this first example the Verb laboro agreeth with Ego the person calling forth, (in number and person) that is to say, is the singular number and the first person, like as Ego is.

And in the second example the Verb ludis agreeth with tu the person calling forth, that is to say, is the singular number and second person, like as Tu is.

Four things required in the figure
Evocation.

Nam for in Evocatione in the figure Evocation
quatuor *four things* sunt are notanda to be noted, No Conjun-
ction in E-
vocation.
1. Persona evocans the person calling forth, quæ the
which semper est always is prima the first vel or se-
cunda the second person : 2. Evocata the person called
forth, quæ the which semper est always is tertia the
third person : 3. Verbum the verb quod the which
semper always est is primæ of the first vel secundæ
personæ or the second person ; & and 4. Absentia the
absence conjunctionis of a conjunction.

In what cases the person calling forth and
the person called forth may be of
divers numbers.

In Evocatione in the figure Evocation persona the
person evocans calling forth & evocata and the person
called forth aliquando sometimes sunt are diversorum
numerorum of divers numbers : utpote as namely, vel
scilicet cum when as persona evocata the person called
forth caret lacketh numero singulari the singular num-
ber :

2. *ber: ut as for example, Ego I tuæ deliciæ thy delight or darling veniam will come istuc thither. Aut or cum when as est it is nomen collectivum a noun collective: ut as for example, Magna pars a great part of us studiosorum students quærimus do seek amœnitates pleasures. Hic here subauditur is understood [nos this word] nos we. Aut or denique finally cum when as est it is nomen distributivum a noun distributive: ut as for example, Uterque hoib of us læsi sumus are hurt in magnis rebus in great matters, nos [this word nos] subintelligitur is understood.*
- 3.

In this former annotation there are three examples.

**The applying of the first example
unto the rule.**

In the first example, Ego tuæ deliciæ isthuc veniam, the word deliciæ being the person called forth, because it lacketh usually the singular number, is put in the plural number, although Ego, the person calling forth, be the singular number, according unto this first caution.

**The applying of the second example
unto the rule.**

In the second example, Magna pars studiosorum amœnitates quærimus: this word pars, the person called forth, and not this word nos, the person calling forth, are divers numbers, namely, pars the singular number, being a Noun collective, and nos the plural

plural number, according unto this second caution.

The applying of the third example unto the rule.

In the third example, In magnis laesi rebus uterque fumus: nos, this word nos, which is understood, and the word uterque being the person called forth, are of divers numbers, namely nos the plural number, and uterque the singular number being a Noun distributive, according to this third caution.

Two sorts of Evocation.

Evocatio [this figure] Evocation autem also est duplex is of two sorts: explicita expressed ubi where 1.
 Sum I am as well persona evocans the person calling forth
 Sum as evocata the person called forth, exprimitur
 expressly set down: Et and implicita unexpressed or 2.
 understood, ubi where persona evocans the person
 calling forth intelligitur is understood and not ex-
 pressed: ut as for example, Sum I am pius Aeneas
 Sum pius Aeneas; where in the Latin, Ego, the person
 calling forth, is understood. Populus we the people
 superamur are overcome ab uno by one: where, in
 the Latin, Nos, the person calling forth, is understood
 and not expressed.

Syllepsis, Syllepsis.

Syllepsis [the figure] Syll-phis, seu conceptio or Syllepsis.
 conception, est is comprehensio a comprehension or Whence
 receiving or containing indignioris of the unworthier the word
 digniore under the worthier, à οὐν. con, derived Syllepsis is
 the Greek Preposition οὐν, which is as much as the derived.

Preposition con in Latin, which signifieth [together and of the verb λήβω, signifying sumo in Latin, in English [I take ;] as much as to say a taking together. But in this derivation and composition the letter v in the Preposition σύν, for a good sound's sake turned into λ, as λήψις for σύλληψις.

Conception is two-fold.

Conceptio conception autem also est duplex in two sorts, scilicet namely, personarum of person quoties as often as persona a person concipitur is conceived cum personâ with a person: & and generum of genders, quoties as often as genus indignius unworthier gender concipitur is conceived cum genere digniore with the worthier gender: Cujus rei declarandæ gratiâ for the sake of declaring what thing observabis you shall mark hæc these things of the which sequuntur do follow.

A direction for the making more plain of that which was said before.

*Copulatum a word coupled per conjunctionem the conjunction Et and, nec neither, neque neither & cum and this preposition [cum] acceptum, pro & for the conjunction [&] and, est pluralis numeri is the plural number, ac and proinde: here verbum the verb, aut adjectivum or the adjective, relativum or the relative, exigit requireth plurale plural number. Quod quidem verbum which indeed aut adjectivum or adjective, aut relativum relative quadrabit shall agree in genere in gender persona and in person, cum supposito with which is put with it, * ac substantivo and with substantive digniore that is more worthy: ut as example, Quin tu & soror facitis? Why dost not thou and thy sister do it?*

* Nomina-
tive case.

Ego & mater miseri sumus, I and my mother in misery.

Tu & uxor qui adfuistis, testes estote. Thou and wife which were present, be ye witnesses.

Here are three examples.

The applying of the first example
unto the Rule.

In the first example, quin tu & foror facitis? the two substantives tu and foror, coupled together by this Conjunction & and, make the plural number in worth and value, because words coupled together by a Conjunction are equal to the plural number; and therefore require a Verb of the plural number, as this Verb facitis in this sentence is, the which Verb in person agreeth with the Nominative case tu, which is the second person, and therefore more worthy than the third person foror.

The applying of the second example
unto the Rule.

In the second example, ego & mater mirari sumus, the two substantives ego and mater coupled together by the Conjunction and, are equal unto the plural number, and therefore do make the Verb sumus to be of the plural number, as also the adjective mirari to be the like, which Verb sumus agreeth with the nominative case ego in person, being of the first person, as the same is.

The applying of the third example unto the Rule.

In the third example, Tu & uxor qui adfuitis testes estote, the two nominative cases tu and uxor coupled by the Conjunction & and, are equivalent or of like value with the plural number, and do cause the two Verbs, adfuitis and estote, to be of the plural number, as also the Relative qui to be of the like, the which Verbs agree in person with the nominative case tu being the second person, as they also are.

Conceptio personarum, Conception of persons.

The worthiness and unworthiness here spoken of, is not of birth or place, but of construction or construing.

Enim for prima persona *the first person est dignior is more worthy quam secunda than the second, aut tertia or the third: & secunda and the second [person] dignior is more worthy quam tertia than the third* ut as for example, Ego & pater sumus in tuto. Ego & pater *I and my father sumus are in tuto in safety.*

Tu atque frater estis in periculo. Tu *thou atque frater and thy brother estis are in periculo in danger.*

Neque ego, neque tu sapimus. Neque ego *neither I, neque tu nor thou sapimus are wise.*

Virgil. — Divellimur inde Iphitus & Pelias *mecum. Divellimur we are hawled inde hence, Iphitus Iphitus & Pelias and Pelias mecum and my self.*

Idem *the same.* — Rhemo cum fratre Quirino jura dabant. Quirinus Romulus *cum fratre and his brother Rhemo Rbemus jura dabant did make Laws.*

Her

Here are five examples.

The applying of the first example
unto the rule.

In the first example, Ego & pater sumus in tuto, in the two nominative cases Ego and pater, Ego the first nominative case being of the first person is more worthy than pater the third person, and therefore the Verb sumus agreeth with the first nominative case ego in person, being of the first person, as ego is, according to the rule.

The applying of the second example
unto the rule.

In the second example, Tu atq; frater estis in periculo, the two nominative cases tu and frater, the first nominative case tu, being the second person is the more worthy person than the latter nominative case frater the third person, and therefore the Verb estis agreeth with tu in person, that is to say, is the second person, as it is, according to the rule.

The applying of the third example
unto the Rule.

In the third example, Neq; ego, neq; tu sapimus, the two nominative cases ego and

tu coupled by the Conjunction neque, the first being the first person, namely ego, and the second, namely tu, being the second person, the Verb sapimus agreeth with ego, the which is the more worthy person, that is, is the first person, as the nominative case ego is, according to the rule.

The applying of the fourth example unto the rule.

In the fourth example, Divellimur inde Iphitus & Pelias mecum, the Verb divellimur agreeth in person with mecum, the which pronoun me joyned with the Preposition cum, taken for the conjunction &, is the first person, and therefore more worthy than Iphitus and Pelias both of the third person, and causeth the Verb sapimus to be of the first person, according to the rule.

The applying of the fifth example to the rule.

In the fifth example, Quirinus cum fratre Rhemo jura dabant. Rhemo joyned with cum the Preposition taken for the Conjunction &, causeth the Verb to be of the plural number, the which also agreeth in person with them both, that is to say, is the third person, as Quirinus and Rhemo are, according to the rule.

Tamen

Tamen yet notwithstanding [cum] the Preposition cum with, taken for the conjunction & and, in such kind of speaking as before, magis amat rather loveth verbum singulare a verb of the singular number: ut as for example, Tu quid ego & populus mecum desideret audi. Tu audi hear thou quid populus what the people mecum and I desideret doth desire.

A note,
Cum the
preposition
taken for the
Conjunction
& coupling
words together,
will
rather have
a verb singular.

The applying of the example
unto the rule.

In this example the Verb desideret is rather the singular than the plural number, as in such other like kind of speakings the Verb singular is more usual.

Conceptio Generum, the Conception of Genders.

Etiam also genus masculinum the masculine gender est dignius is more worthy quàm than foemininum the feminine aut neutrum or the neuter gender, & foemininum and the feminine gender dignius [is] more worthy quàm than neutrum the neuter gender: ut as for example, Rex & Regina beati. Rex the King & and Regina the Queen beati are blessed.

Chalybs & aurum sunt in fornace probati. Chalybs steel & aurum and gold sunt probati are tried in fornace in the furnace.

Hinc per vim leges & plebiscita coactæ. Hinc hereupon leges laws & plebiscita and ordinances [of the people] coactæ are enforced per vim by violence.

The applying of the first example
unto the Rule.

In the first of these three examples, Rex & Regina beati, the Participle adjective beati

beati referred unto these two substantives Rex and Regina coupled with a conjunction, agreeth in gender with the first substantive Rex, the masculine gender, which is the more worthy gender than the feminine Regina, that is to say, is the masculine gender, as Rex is, according to the rule.

The applying of the second example unto the rule.

In the second example, Chalybs & aurum sunt in fornace probati, the adjective probati, referred unto these two substantives Chalybs and aurum, coupled with a Conjunction, agreeth with the first substantive Chalybs, the masculine gender, which is the more worthy gender than aurum the neuter gender, that is to say, is the masculine gender, as Chalybs is, according to the rule.

The applying of the third example unto the rule.

In the third example, Hinc leges & plebiscita per vim coacta, the Participle adjective coacta, referr'd to these two substantives leges & plebiscita, agreeth with the first substantive leges, the feminine gender, which is the more worthy gender than plebiscita the neuter gender, that is to say, is the feminine gender, as leges is, according to the rule.

At

At but *cùm* when as substantivum the substantive significat doth signify res inanimatas things without life, adjectivum the adjective vel relativum or the relative usitatus more usually ponitur is put in neutro genere in the neuter gender : ut Virgilius as Virgil writeth.

Cùm when fregisti thou didst break arcum the bow & calamos and the arrows Daphnidis of Daphnis, quæ tu which thou perverse Menalca wayward Menalcas.

Et *cùm* and when as vidisti thou sawest them donata given puero to the boy dolebas thou wast grieved.

Salust. Ira anger & and ægritudo grief permixta sunt are mingled.

Idem the same. Bella civilia civil wars, cædes murders, & discordia civilis and civil discord fuerunt grata were pleasing hunc unto him.

Virga tua thy rod & baculus tuus and thy staff, ipsa the same me consolata sunt have comforted me.

The applying of the first example
unto this exception.

In this exception are five examples, in the first of the which, *Cùm* Daphnidis arcum fregisti & calamos, quæ tu perverse Menalca, the Relative quæ referred unto these two Antecedents arcum and calamos, both signifying things without life, is put in the neuter Gender, according to this exception.

The applying of the second example
unto this exception.

In the second example, *Cùm* vidisti puero donata, dolebas, The Participle adjective donata referred unto these two substantives arcum

arcum and calamos understood, and both of them signifying things without life (as in the former example) is put in the neuter gender, according to this exception.

The applying of the third example unto this exception.

In the third example, Ira & ægritudo permista sunt, the participle adjective permista, referred unto these two substantives ira and ægritudo, both of them signifying things without life, is put in the neuter gender according to this exception.

The applying of the fourth example unto this exception.

In the fourth example; Huic bella civilia, cades & discordia civilis, grata fuerunt, the noun adjective grata, referred to these three substantives, bella, cades, discordia, all of them signifying things without life, is put in the neuter gender, according to this exception.

The applying of the fifth example unto this exception.

In the fifth example, the Pronoun adjective ipsa being referred to these two substantives virga and baculus, both signifying things without life, is put in the neuter gender, according to this exception.

Porro

Porro moreover conceptio conception aliàs some time est directa *is* direct, nempe to wit, cum when as concipiens the word conceiving, id est that is to say, dignius the more worthy; & conceptum and the word conceived, id est that is, indignius the more unworthy, copulantur are coupled per by & the conjunction & and, vel or atque the conjunction atque and, vel or que the conjunction que and: aliàs sometime indirecta [*it is*] indirect cum when as copulantur they are coupled per cum by the preposition cum [*taken for &*]: ut as for example, Ego cum fratre sumus candidi, I and my brother are white: ubi where utraque conceptio * both conceptions est is indirecta indirect.

Conception
two-fold.

1.
Direct.

2.
Indirect.

* Of Person
and Genders.

Est etiam there is also quædam conceptio a certain conception Generum of Genders implicita unexpressed, [*or not plainly set down*] nempe namely quando when as nec genus neither the gender concipiens conceiving nec genus nor the gender conceptum conceived explicantur are expressed: sed but loquimur we speak de mare of the male atq; and foemina of the female, perinde in like manner ac as de solo mare of the male alone, ut si as if dicerem I should say Uterque both of them est formosus is beautiful, loquens speaking de sponso of the bridegroom & sponsa and of the bride. Sic Ovidius so Ovid [*speareth,*] Impliciti laqueis nudus uterque jacet. Uterque both of them jacet nudus lieth naked impliciti intangled laqueis in snres, or in a net, loquens speaking de Marte of Mars & Venere and Venus implicitis intangled or caught reti in a net à Vulcano by Vulcan.

A certain
conception
not expressly
set down.

The mean-
ing shewed
of the word
Uterque.

Prolepsis [*the figure*] Prolepsis.

Prolepsis seu or præsumptio a foretaking est is quædam summaria pronuntiatio a certain summary [*or short*] utterance rerum of things: Fit autem and it falleth out or is quum when as congregatio the congregation sive totum or the whole coheret agreeeth aptè

Prolepsis.
What it is.

aptè fitly cum with verbo the verb vel adjective or the adjective: deinde afterwards partes the parts totius of the whole reducantur are reduced or brought again ad idem verbum to the same verb vel adjectivum or adjective, cum quo with the which tamen notwithstanding non conveniunt they agree not fere scarcely: ut as for example, Duæ aquilæ volaverunt two eagles did fly, hæc the one ab oriente from the East, illa the other ab occidente from the West.

The applying of the example.

Hic here congregatio the congregation seu totum or the whole, Duæ aquilæ two eagles concordant do agree per omnia in all things cum verbo volaverunt with the verb volaverunt, cum quo with the which partes the parts, hæc & illa, relatæ referred ad idem verbum to the same verb, non concordant do not agree numero in number.

What is meant by congregation.

Congregatio the congregation seu totum or the whole est dictio is a word pluralis numeri of the plural number: ut as for example, Duæ aquilæ two eagles: aut æquivalens or equivalent, or of the same value, plurali with the plural number: ut as for example, Corydon & Thyrsis.

Nam copulatum for a word coupled to another word [by a conjunction] æquivalet is as much as plurali the plural number: ut as for example, Virgilius Virgil speaketh.

Compulerantq; greges Corydon & Thyrsis in unum, Thyrsis oves, Corydon distentas lacte capellas.

Corydon & Thyrsis coupled with a conjunction, are equivalent to the plural number, of the which they make the verb compulerant to be.

Corydon & Thyrsis [the shepherds] - Corydon and Thyrsis compulerantq; gathered also together greges their flocks in unum into one place [or fold] Thyrsis Thyrsis [gathered together]

other oves the sheep, Corydon Corydon capellas the goats distentas having their udders strutting lacte with milk.

Aut congregatio or the congregation est is nomen collectivum a noun collective: ut as for example, populus the people vivit liveth, alii in penuria some in penury [or want,] alii others in deliciis in pleasures.

In which example the word populus being the congregation or whole is a noun collective.

Five things necessary in the Figure Prolepsis.

Sulpitius & Aldus Sulpitius and Aldus dicunt do say quinque that five things esse necessaria are necessary in Prolepsi in [the figure] Prolepsis: Congregationem the congregation, ut as in priore exemplo in the former example, duæ aquilæ: verbum the verb, ut as volaverunt: partes the parts, ut as hæc & illa: determinationem partium the determination of the parts, ut as ab oriente & occidente; & and ordinem the order, videlicet namely, quod that totum the whole præcedat go before, partes sequantur the parts follow.

Two Sorts of Prolepsis.

Prolepsis autem Prolepsis also est duplex is of two sorts, Explicata expressed, ubi ubi re omnia all things exprimantur are expressed quæ the which oportet ought esse to be in Prolepsi in Prolepsis: ut as for example, Equi the Horses concurrunt run together, hic the one a dextra on the right hand, ille the other a sinistra on the left hand hippodromi of the Horse-Race.

The order here is, that the whole went before, and the parts followed.

Expressed.

Et

2. Et *and* implicita *unexpress'd*, in quâ *in the which* *unexpressed*. aliquid *something* tacetur *is not expressed*: ut *as* for
Example, Ovidius *Ovid* [saith.]

Alter in alterius jactantes lumina vultus,
 Quærebant taciti noster ubi esset amor.

Alter *the one* jactantes *casting* lumina *his eyes* in
 vultus *on the face* alterius *of the other*, taciti *hold-*
ing his peace quærebant *did seek* ubi *where* noster
 amor *our love* esset *should be*.

Deest *there lacketh* [in this example] altera partium
one of the parts cum *determinatione* *with the determi-*
nation, videlicet *that is to say*, & alter in alterius.

The second example, and the same
 applyed.

Et *and* again. Alter *the one* portate *carry* onera
 the burdens alterius *of the other*. Ubi *where* deest
 there lacketh vos *the word* vos *ye*: Et *and* altera pars
 the other part cum *determinatione* *with the determi-*
nation, videlicet *namely*, Et alter alterius.

The third example, and the same
 applyed.

The example applyed.

Terent. Curemus æquam uterque partem. *Cu-*
remus-uterque *let both of us care for* æquam partem
his part alike.

Hic *here* [nos] *this word* nos *we* totum *being the*
 whole subintelligitur *is understood*, & partes *and the*
 parts alter & alter, includuntur *are included* in di-
 stributivo *in the noun distributive* uterque.

Diomedes.

Diomedes the Grammarian Diomedes dicit [saith]
 Prolepsin *that* [the figure] Prolepsis *esse* *is* quoties
 often *as* id *that* quod *the which* gestum *est* *was done*
 posterius *last* describimus *we describe* antè *before*: ut
 as Virgilius *Virgil* writeth, —Lavinaq; venit littora
 venit *he came* littora *Lavina* unto the shores of *Lavi-*
num

num. Lavinium enim for the City Lavinium nondum erat was not yet built, quum Æneas when as Æneas venit came in Italiam into Italy.

Whereof Prolepsis hath his name, or is derived or compounded.

Verò Prolepsis and [the figure] Prolepsis dicitur bath his name, à $\omega\epsilon\delta$ of the Greek Preposition $\omega\epsilon\delta$ quod est which signifies ante (in Latin) before & and $\lambda\acute{\eta}\beta\omega$ (the Greek verb $\lambda\acute{\eta}\beta\omega$) I take.

Zeugma (the figure) Zeugma.

What the figure Zeugma is.

Zeugma [the figure] Zeugma est reductio & the reducing or bringing back unius verbi of one Verb, vel adjectivi or adjective ad diversa * supposita * By supposita are meant nominative cases or substantives. The Example.

unto divers words set under them, respondentia answering [that is agreeing] viciniori unto the nearer; ad unum quidem unto the one indeed expressè expresse, ad alterum verò but unto the other per supplementum by understanding: ut as for example, Cicero. Nihil nocturnum præsidium palatii? nihil urbis vigiliæ? nihil timor populi? nihil concursus bonorum omnium? nihil hic munitissimus habendi Senatus locus? nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt?

Did the night guarding of the Palace nothing move thee? did the watching of the City nothing move thee? did the fear of the People nothing move thee? did the running together of all good men nothing move thee? did this most strong place of holding the Senate nothing move thee? did the face and countenance of these nothing move thee?

I have Englished the whole sentence together, which otherwise could not conveniently be done severally, because of the interrogation.

C

The

The shewing of the use of this Example.

Hic here verbum moverunt [for so I think it ought to be supplied] the verb moverunt [in this example] expresse reducitur is expressly reduced ad ora vultus que to [the nominative case] ora vultusq; [the near unto it,] at ad cætera but to the rest per supplementum by understanding. Subintelligendum enim for there must be understood præsidium movi vigiliæ moverunt, timor populi movit, bonorum concursus movit, habendi Senatus locus movit.

An Exception.

Attamen yet notwithstanding quando when as e comparatio there is a comparison vel similitudo or similitude, verbum the verb vel adjectivum or the adjective convenit agreeth cum remotiore with the [nominative case or substantive] farthest off: ut as for example, Ego melius quàm tu scribo. Ego scribo I write melius better quàm tu than thou.

Ego sicut fœnum arui. Ego I arui have withered sicut fœnum like unto Hay.

Hoc ille ita prudenter atque ego fecisset. Ille he fecisset hoc would have done this ita prudenter as wisely atque ego as I.

In the first of these three Examples, the Verb Scribo agreeth with the nominative case ego further off from it in the Latin than the nominative case tu, as is required in this exception, because there is a comparison.

In the second Example, the Verb Arui agreeth with ego the nominative case, in the Latin further off than fœnum, because there is a similitude.

In the third Example, the Verb fecisset agreeth with the nominative case ille, placed in the Latin further off than ego, according to the exception, because there is a comparison.

The second exception.

Item also per Nisi by [the conjunction] Nisi saving or except: ut Terentius as Terence [writeth,] Talem filium nulla nisi tu pareret: Nulla [mulier] no woman nisi tu saving thou pareret could bring forth talem filium such a Son.

Here the Verb pareret agreeth with mulier understood, being the nominative case further off, because the speech is uttered by the Conjunction nisi, according to this exception.

Licet albeit Poëtæ the Poets interdum sometimes soleant are wont loqui to speak aliter otherwise: ut as for example, Ovid. Quid nisi secretæ læserunt Phyllida sylvæ? Quid what nisi save secretæ sylvæ the secret woods læserunt have hurt Phyllida Phyllis.

Here the Verb agreeth with sylvæ the nearer nominative case.

DE FIGURIS, A Caution.

De quibus of the which supra before dictum hath been spoken in concordantia in the concordance verbi of the verb & nominativi and the nominative case: ut as for Example, Cicero (speaketh) Quare ut arbitror prius hinc te nos, quàm istic tu nos videbis. Quare wherefore ut as arbitror I suppose we [subaudi videbimus understand the verb videbimus shall see] te thee hinc here prius sooner quàm than tu videbis thou shalt see nos us istic there.

The example applied.

Here the Verb videbis agreeth with the nearer nominative case, and not with nos the further off nominative case, as the caution telleth us.

1.
Zeugma
triplex.
Zeugma
threefold.

Zeugma [the figure] Zeugma fit is made tribus modis three ways.

In persona in person: ut as for example, Ego tu studes. Ego & tu I and thou studes dost study.

1.
In person.

The example applied.

In this example the Verb studes agreeth with the nominative case tu in person.

2.
In gender.

In genere in gender: ut as for example, Maritus & uxor est irata. Maritus the Husband & uxor and the Wife est is irata angry.

The example applied.

In this example irata the Participle adjective agreeth with the substantive Uxor in gender, that is to say, is the feminine gender, as the word uxor the nearer substantive is.

In numero in number : ut as for example, Hic illius arma, hic currus fuit. Hic here illius arma her armour [subaudi fuere understand the verb fuere were,] hic here illius currus her Coach fuit was.

The example applyed.

In this example the Verb fuit agreeth in number with the nominative case currus.

Aliquando sometimes verbum the verb vel adiectivum or the adjective ponitur is placed in principio in the beginning & tum and then vocatur it is called Protozeugma : ut as for example, Dormio ego & tu. Dormio ego I sleep, & tu and thou. Protozeugma.

Quandoq; sometimes in medio in the middle, vocaturq; and it is called Mesozeugma : ut as for example, Ego dormio & tu : Ego dormio I sleep & tu and thou. Mesozeugma.

Quandoq; sometimes in fine in the end, & vocatur and it is called Hypozeugma : ut as for example, Ego & tu dormis, Ego I & tu and thou dormis sleep. Hypozeugma.

Four things in the figure Zeugma required.

Requiruntur autem and there are required quatuor four things in Zeugmate in [the figure] Zeugma.

Duo substantiva two substantives : ut as for example, Rex & Regina the King and Queen. 1.

Conjunctio a conjunction, quæ the which esse potest may be vel either copulativa copulative, vel disjunctiva or disjunctive, vel etiam or also expletiva expletive : ut as, & and, vel either, &c. 2.

Verbum a verb, vel adjectivum or an adjective : ut as for example, Irata est was angry. 3.

Et and quod verbum the which verb, vel adjectivum or adjective respondeat must agree with viciniori supposito the nearer word put under it, either nominative case or substantive. 4.

Zeugma by Adverbs.

Fit quoque *there is also* quoddam genus *a certain* kind Zeugmatis of Zeugma per adverbia by adverbs: ut *as for example*, Cubas ubi ego. Cubas thou liest ubi ego where I lie.

The example applied.

In this example Zeugma is made by the adverb ubi.

Cœnas quando nos. Cœnas thou suppest quando when nos we [cœnamus sup.]

The other example applied.

In this example Zeugma is made by the adverb quando.

Another kind of Zeugma of speaking, and not of construction.

Quando when as verbum the verb [or the adjective] reducitur is reduced ad duo supposita unto two [or more nominative cases [or substantives] & convenit and agreeeth cum utroq; with them both, est it is Zeugma locutionis of speaking [ut dicunt as they say] non constructionis not of construction: ut *as for example*, Joannes fuit piscator & Petrus. Joannes John fuit was Piscator a Fisher & Petrus and Peter.

Zeugma { Locutionis.
Constructionis

Here the Verb indifferently agreeeth with both the nominative cases, being both the third Person.

From whence the figure Zeugma is named or derived.

Zeugma autem and [the figure] Zeugma dicitur is named [or called] quasi copulatum as if you would say coupled [or yoked] à Græco verbo of the Greek Verb

Verb Ζευς ὄω Zeugnuo vel or Ζεύϋου Ζευguni,
quod est which signifyeth copulo I couple or yoke.

Synthesis (the figure) *Synthesis*.

Synthesis [the figure] *Synthesis*, est oratio is a
sentence congrua agreeing sensu in the sense or
meaning non voce not in voice or word, ut Virgi-
lius as Virgil, Pars in frustra secant. Pars part
of them secant cut it in frustra into pieces. Gens
armati a people arm'd.

Here are two Examples.

The applying of the first Example.

In the first Example, pars the singular
number, referred unto the Verb secant of
the plural number, disagreeeth in voice, but
agreeth in sense and meaning, as is set down
in this rule.

The second example applied.

In the second example, Gens armati,
this word Gens the feminine gender and
singular number, referred to the Participle
adjective armati the masculine gender and
plural number, disagreeeth in word, but a-
greeth in sense and meaning, as is here set
down.

Three sorts of Synthesis.

Synthesis autem and [the figure] *Synthesis* fit is made
nunc sometimes in genere in gender tantum only, id-
que and that aut either causâ for the cause discernendi
lexus to discern the sex. that is, the male from the fe-
male: ut as for example, Anser foeta a brood goose.
Elephantus gravida an Elephant great with young

I.
In Gender,
and that in
two respects
I.
To discern
the Sex.

DE FIGURIS,

In the first to discern the Goose from the Gander.

In the second to discern the female Elephant from the male.

1. Aut or else gratiâ for the cause supplementi of understanding: ut as for example, Præneste sub ipsa unde Præneste itself: urbe the word urbe the City sub-auditur is understood.

Centauro in magna in the great Centaurus; navi the word navi the ship subintelligitur is understood.

2. Nunc another while in numero in number tantum only: ut as for example, Turba ruunt a company rusheib in.

Here Turba is the singular number, and ruunt the plural number.

Aperite aliquis ostium, Somebody open the door.

Aliquis here is the singular number, and the Verb aperite the plural number.

3. Nunc verò and sometime in genere in gender & numero and number simul together: ut as for example, Pars merſi tenuere ratem. Pars part of them merſi ready to be drowned tenuere laid hold on ratem the ship.

Virg. Hæc manus ob patriam pugnando vulnere passi. Hæc manus this hand passi having suffered vulnere wounds pugnando in fighting ob patriam for my Country.

The applying of the first example unto the rule.

In the first of the two former Examples the nominative case and substantive pars of the singular number and feminine gender, refer-

referred unto the Verb *tenuere* of the plural number, and unto the Participle adjective *merſi* of the masculine gender and plural number, disagreeeth in voice, but agreeth in sense, as in this figure *Synthesis* the example uses to do.

The applying of the second example to the Rule.

In the second example, *Hæc manus ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi*, *manus* the substantive of the singular number and feminine gender referred to the participle adjective *passi* of the plural number and masculine gender agreeth not in word, but agreeth well enough in meaning, as the examples in this figure *Synthesis* are wont for to do.

The derivation of the Figure *Synthesis*.

Dicitur autem Synthesis now [this figure] *Synthesis* is named or derived à σύν of the Greek Preposition *syn*, quod est con which signifyeth con, & θέσις and the word *thesis*, positio a position, quia because est it is compositio a composition, id est that is to say, constructio a construction facta made gratiâ significationis for signification sake.

Antiptosis (the figure) *Antiptosis*.

A Ntiptosis [the figure] *Antiptosis*, ab ἀντί of the Greek Preposition *anti*, quod est pro which signifyeth pro for & πτώσις and *ptosis* casus case, est positio a putting casus of a case pro casu for a case, idque and that interdum sometimes non inveniuntur not without ele-

Antiptosis.

1.

elegancy, ut as Virgilius Virgil [hath this example.]
 Urbem quam statuo vestra est. *Urbem the City*
 quam statuo *which I build* vestra est *is yours.*

In this example Urbem the accusative case before the Verb est, instead of the nominative case urbs.

2.

Terentius Terence. Populo ut placerent, quas fecisset fabulas. *Ut that* fabulas *the fables or comedies* placerent *might please* populo *the people*, quas *the* which fecisset *he had made.*

In this example fabulas the accusative case before the Verb placerent for the nominative case fabulæ.

3.

Sermonem quem audistis, non est meus Sermo-
 nem *the speech* non est meus *is not mine* quem *the*
 which audistis *ye have heard.*

In this example Sermonem the accusative case, for sermo the nominative case before the Verb est and the Pronoun adjective meus.

4.

Ejus non venit in mentem, pro id. Ejus non venit *that came not in* mentem *into my mind*, pro id *for* [the nominative case] id.

An Admonition.

Ququam although hic in this place venit [the verb] venit, existimandum est *is to be esteemed* usurpari *to be used* potius rather impersonaliter impersonally.

Other examples like the former.

Aristotelis libri sunt omne genus elegantia referti, pro omnis generis. Aristotelis libri *the books of Aristotle* sunt referti *are stuffed* omne genus *with all kind* elegantia *of elegancy*; pro *for* omnis generis.

Sic *so* id *genus of that sort*, quod *genus of which* sort, pro *for* ejus generis, *cujus generis, &c. and such like.* idne

Idne estis autores mihi? pro ejus. Estis ne *are*
u Autores *Authors* mihi *unto me* id of that? pro
 us for ejus.

An harder Antiptosis.

Interdum *sometime* fit *there is made* durior Anti- The nomina-
tive for the
vocate.
 ptosis *an harder Antiptosis*: ut *as for example*, Salve
 primus omnium parens patriæ appellate. Salve
God save thee appellate *called* parens *the Father* pa-
 triæ of *thy country* primus omnium *first of all*, pro
 prime for prime.

Habuit duos gladios, quibus altero te occisurum The ablative
case for the
Genitive.
 minatur, altero villicum, pro quo um altero. Habuit
he had duos gladios *two swords*, quibus altero *with*
the one of the which minatur *she threatneth* [supple se]
that she occisurum *will kill te thee*, altero *with the*
 alter villicum *thy farmer*, pro for quorum altero.

But in this example there is yet a greater
 difficulty or hardness, namely, how the par- Question.
 ticiples adjective occisurum (as it seemeth,
 and hitherto hath of many been wrongfully
 taken) being the masculine gender, can agree
 with the accusative case se, understood and
 spoken of the woman Calina the feminine
 gender.

The true answer is, that the word occisu- The answer,
and worth
the noting.
 rum is not here a Participle adjective, but
 the future tense of the infinitive mood of the
 Verb occido, either taken by it self alone, or
 to be referred to the infinitive mood esse, un-
 derstood thus, occisurum esse. The which
 kind of speaking seeming harsh and strange
 at

at the first, I have cleared with many Examples in my Book of Grammar-disputations to be had among the Stationers.

Synecdoche (the figure) Synecdoche.

Synecdoche.

The example
applied.

Nota a note

Examples.

Synecdoche [*the figure*] Synecdoche est *is* cum id *when as that* quod partis est *the which* appertinet *eth* but to some one part, attribuitur *is* attributed toti *to the whole* : ut *as* for example, *Æthiops an Æthiopian* albus *white* dentes *as touching his teeth*. Hic *here* albus *white* quod *the which* convenit *agreeeth* solis *unto the teeth only*, attribuitur *is* attributed toti *Æthiopi unto the whole* *Æthiopian or Black-Moor*.

Per Synecdochen *by* [*this figure*] Synecdoche omnia nomina adjectiva *all noun adjectives* significantia *signifying* aliquam proprietatem *some propriety*, item also verba passiva *verbs passives & neutralia* and neuters significantia *signifying* aliquam passionem *some suffering*, possunt regere *may govern* accusativum *an accusative case*, vel ablativum *or an ablative case*, significantem *signifying* locum *the place* in quo *in the which* proprietas *the propriety* aut passio *or the passion* or suffering est *is* : ut *as* for example, *Ægeus* pedes vel pedibus *sick or lame in his feet*.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Saucius frontem *wounded in his forehead*, vel fronte *or by fronte the ablative case*.

Doleo caput, vel capite. Doleo *I have a pain* or ach caput *in my head*, vel capite *or by capite the ablative case*.

Redimitus tempora lauro. Redimitus tempora *having his head crowned* lauro *with a garland of bays*.

Truncatus membra bipenni. Truncatus membra *having his members cut off* bipenni *with a bill*.

Effufas

Effufas laniata comas, contufaq; pectus. Laniata comas *rending her hair effufas hanging over her fhoulders*, contufaque and *striking pectus her breaft*.

Nam illæ for thefe funt Græcæ Phrafes are Greek Phrafes or kinds of fpeaking. Excepto quod non fimul effes, cætera lætus. Excepto *excepting quod that non effes you were not fimul together with us*, lætus merry cætera in other refpects.

Greek
Phrafes.
Examples.
1.

Cætera fimilis uno differunt. Simi *'s being like cætera touching other points differunt they differ uno in one point*.

2.

Whereof the figure Synecdoche is derived.

Dicitur autem Synecdoche nōw [the figure] Synecdoche is named or derived à σύν fun, of the Greek prepoſiti on σύν fun, quod eſt *which ſignifyeth con together* & ανδεχομαι echdechomai ſuſcipio I take: videlicet *namely quod for that totum the whole capitur is taken cum ſua parte with his part*.

To the Reader.

Si cui libet if any man liſt pernoſcere to know more throughly elegantias the elegancies figuratæ Conſtructionis of figured conſtruction, legat let him read Thomam Linacrum Thomas Linacre differentem eruditè diſcourſing learnedly, dilucidè plainly & copioſè and plentifully de Eclipſi of Eclipſis, Pleonaſmo Pleonaſmus & and Enallage of the Enallage, deque aliis figuris and of the other figures.

In his Book
of Figures.

B  L

